records off site for the remaining 3 years.

(c) Make all records available for submittal to the Administrator or for an inspector's review.

(d) You must submit the results (each 6-minute average) of the initial opacity tests no later than 60 days following the initial test. Submit annual opacity test results within 12 months following the previous report.

(e) Submit initial and annual opacity test reports as electronic or paper copy on or before the applicable submittal date.

(f) Keep a copy of the initial and annual reports on site for a period of 5 years. You must keep each report on site for at least 2 years. You may keep the reports off site for the remaining 3 years.

§ 60.2974 Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste?

Yes, if your air curtain incinerator is subject to this subpart, you are required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit as specified in §§ 60.2966 and 60.2967.

EQUATIONS

§ 60.2975 What equations must I use?

(a) *Percent oxygen.* Adjust all pollutant concentrations to 7 percent oxygen using equation 1 of this section.

$$C_{adj} = C_{meas} * (20.9 - 7)/(20.9 - \%O_2) \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

C_{adj} = pollutant concentration adjusted to 7 percent oxygen

C_{meas} = pollutant concentration measured on a dry basis

(20.9–7) = 20.9 percent oxygen–7 percent oxygen (defined oxygen correction basis)

20.9 = oxygen concentration in air, percent

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration measured on a dry basis, percent

(b) *Capacity of a very small municipal waste combustion unit.* For very small municipal waste combustion units that can operate continuously for 24-hour periods, calculate the unit capacity based on 24 hours of operation at the maximum charge rate. To determine the maximum charge rate, use one of two methods:

(1) For very small municipal waste combustion units with a design based on heat input capacity, calculate the maximum charging rate based on the maximum heat input capacity and one of two heating values:

(i) If your very small municipal waste combustion unit combusts refuse-derived fuel, use a heating value of 12,800 kilojoules per kilogram (5,500 British thermal units per pound).

(ii) If your very small municipal waste combustion unit combusts municipal solid waste, use a heating value of 10,500 kilojoules per kilogram (4,500 British thermal units per pound).

(2) For very small municipal waste combustion units with a design not based on heat input capacity, use the maximum design charging rate.

(c) *Capacity of a batch very small municipal waste combustion unit.* Calculate the capacity of a batch OSWI unit as the maximum design amount of municipal solid waste it can charge per batch multiplied by the maximum number of batches it can process in 24 hours. Calculate the maximum number of batches by dividing 24 by the number of hours needed to process one batch. Retain fractional batches in the calculation. For example, if one batch requires 16 hours, the unit can combust 24/16, or 1.5 batches, in 24 hours.

(d) *Carbon monoxide pollutant rate.* When hourly average pollutant rates (E_h) are obtained (*e.g.*, CEMS values), compute the rolling average carbon monoxide pollutant rate (E_a) for each 12-hour period using the following equation:

$$E_a = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{j=1}^{12} E_{hj} \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

E_a = Average carbon monoxide pollutant rate for the 12-hour period, ppm corrected to 7 percent O_2.

E_{hj} = Hourly arithmetic average pollutant rate for hour "j," ppm corrected to 7 percent O_2.

DEFINITIONS

§ 60.2977 What definitions must I know?

Terms used but not defined in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air